

typically obovate to oblanceolate, sometimes nearly round, 6 to 20 mm. long, 3 to 9 mm. wide, light to dark green above, paler beneath, usually toothed near the truncate or rounded apex, often entire, nearly sessile; flowers lavender, blue, or nearly white, in small peduncled umbels; fruit globose, about 5 mm. in diameter, varying from prominently 3-horned to nearly hornless. February to April.

On the bluffs above Point Sal, Santa Barbara County, this species is procumbent to nearly prostrate. On Burton Mesa and on La Purisima Hills, Santa Barbara County, the plants have dark compact foliage and in this character they resemble plants of *C. rigidus* more closely than those of *C. cuneatus*. The leaves are often cuneate-oblong and the fruits are often nearly hornless. Plants from seeds collected in Marin County and grown in our trial garden with *C. rigidus* and *C. cuneatus* show the distinct long-arching type of branches and pale blue or lavender flowers characteristic of the parent plant.

Mills College, California,
November 18, 1938.

TWO MEXICAN SPECIES OF HYPTIS

CARL EPLING

Amongst a recent shipment of Mexican Labiatae collected by Mr. George C. Hinton in the states of Guerrero and Mexico are two undescribed species of *Hyptis*. Both are referable to the section *Buddleioides* subsection *Umbellatae*. As judged from the herbarium specimens both are lovely.

Hyptis perpulcher sp. nov. per specim. in Mexico prov. Temascaltepec ad Pungarancho in colle a Hinton (no. 8574) lectum constituta est; typum in herb. Univ. Calif. (Los Angeles), isotypum in herb. Kew. vidi.

Herba suffruticosa fragrantissima perpulcher ut videtur caulis ad 4 m. altis solum superne inter flores visis purpureis glaucis ramulis superne hirtellis; foliorum laminis cordatis 12–15 cm. diametro (? et ultra) petiolis 5 cm. longis elatis, in apice acuminatis, marginibus irregulariter crenato-serratis, paginis ambobus glabris solum subtus ad venas obscure hirtellis; floribus numerosis parvis in umbellis purpureis pedunculis .5–1 cm. longis elatis bracteis parvis linearibus subtentis in paniculis speciosis gracillimis dispositis, pedicellis maturis filiformibus 7–8 mm. longis superne incrassatis elatis; calycibus florentibus anguste turbinatis 3 mm. longis extus dense purpureo-pubescentibus, dentibus deltoideis circiter .5 mm. longis, in maturitate tubo 7.5 mm. longo subcylindrato dentibus vix mutatis conniventibus; corollarum caerulearum tubo 2.5 mm. longo.

Mexico: Mexico; Temascaltepec; ad Pungarancho in colle.

Hyptis iodantha sp. nov. per specim. in Mexico prov. Guerrero in regione Mina prope Zapo in colle a Hinton (no. 9844) lectum constituta est; typum in herb. Univ. Calif. (Los Angeles), isotypum in herb. Kew. vidi.

Frutex pulcher altitudine ad 3 m. ramulis villosis et inter flores hirtellis; foliorum laminis ovato-lanceolatis 12–15 cm. longis 5–7 cm. latis supra medium longe acuminatis in basi cordatis, petiolis 1–2 cm. longis elatis, marginibus irregulariter crenato-serratis pagina superiore hirtella inferiore incano-tomentosa molle; floribus numerosis in umbellis purpureis pedunculis 1–2 mm. longis elatis bracteis minutis subtentis in paniculis divaricato-ramosis 20–25 cm. altis dispositis pedicellis maturis filiformibus 5 mm. longis superne incrassatis elatis; calycibus florentibus turbinatis 2.5 mm. longis extus dense purpureo-pubescentibus, dentibus deltoideis vix .5 mm. altis in maturitate conniventibus in maturitate tubo 4.5 mm. longo subcylindrato; corollarum violacearum tubo 2.5 mm. longo.

MEXICO: Guerrero; Mina; Zapo in colle.

University of California at
Los Angeles, April 20, 1938.

THE VIOLETS OF COLORADO

ALICE MARIAL SPOTTS

The genus *Viola* is a characteristic although a minor element of the flora of Colorado. *Viola Nuttallii*, a yellow-flowered perennial with lanceolate leaves, and *V. Rafinesquii*, a small blue-flowered annual, both of which flower in April and May, are frequent on the eastern plains and the lower foothills. In shady canyons, at lower altitudes, the long-stemmed white-flowered *V. rugulosa* and *V. canadensis* are important. Montane species are nowhere common.

Since the "New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany" (1909) by Coulter and Nelson is now thirty years old, and "The Flora of Colorado" (1906) and "Flora of the Rocky Mountains and Adjacent Plains" (1917) by Rydberg are both out of print it seems desirable to prepare a re-description of the species of violets of Colorado. The descriptions have been drawn from herbarium specimens and from the writer's field observations during two seasons. The University of Colorado specimens of early collection, which were identified by Ezra Brainerd, formed a valuable beginning for the present study.

In the "Flora of Colorado," Rydberg lists fourteen species and three varieties of violets for the state. Brainerd in Rydberg's "Flora of the Rocky Mountains and Adjacent Plains" credits Colorado with twenty-one species and one variety. In Brainerd's later work, "Violets of North America" (Bull. Ver-